



City and County of the City of Chester

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF
THE CITY OF CHESTER

On the Health of the City

and the

Work of the Health Department
in 1962

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Together with the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
G. E. JARVIS, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962

Chairman:

Alderman E. E. Ashton

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Arthur Charmley

Members:

Alderman L. Edwards	Councillor Kathleen Edmondson
Councillor P. G. Coleman	Councillor B. C. Whelan
Councillor Florence M. Grogan	Councillor I. D. Roberts
Councillor H. A. A. Howell	Councillor Hilda M. Stewart
Councillor T. H. Tomlins	Councillor D. Hendry
Councillor F. V. Hedley	Councillor Phyllis M. Widdowson

Co-opted Members:

Dr. W. Gilchrist Col. C. W. Marsden, M.C.
B. A. Williams, C.B.E.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	D. F. Morgan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	J. G. Vaccaro, M.B., B.S. Resigned 30/11/62
Chief Public Health Inspector, Food Inspector, Factory Acts Supervision, etc.	G. E. Jarvis, F.A.P.H.I.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss D. E. Paddon, S.R.N., H.V., Q.N.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	A. H. Duff
Chief Clerk	R. W. Hudson
Domestic Help Organiser ...	Miss M. H. Ashley Retired 31/3/62 Mrs. J. H. Williams Appointed 26/3/62
Training Centre Supervisor	Miss M. E. Chappelle
Ambulance Officer	S. Chesters

Telephone: Chester 20432

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE,
CHESTER.

Mr. Mayor and Members of the City Council,

A new Health Services Sub-Committee was formed in April, 1962, to deal with the Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Following the Ministry of Health publication 'A Hospital Plan for England and Wales' (which gave some National Standards for the Part III Services), a report on the City Health Services was made, with special reports on Domestic Helps and the Mental Health Services (including the Training Centre).

Perhaps the most important feature of the year, however, has been the introduction of the Development Plan for Local Authority Health and Welfare Services. A plan was submitted to a Special Sub-Committee, and this is to be reviewed each year, so that the future of the Services, in five years and ten years time, can keep pace with the future development of the Hospital Services in the locality.

As a result of this, there were changes in nearly all our Health Services, and these are shown under the appropriate headings herein.

Our first purpose-built Clinic at Blacon progressed to the point of tenders being accepted, and consideration was given to opening a Midwives Clinic there.

The Health Committee felt unable to support the projects of a Private Nursing Home in Chester where, suprisingly, there is no Private Nursing—nor Maternity Home.

We are facing the Local Boundary Commission and, in this connection, attention has been drawn to the expenditure on Health Services (calculated per 1,000 population) which, in Chester, has been so much below the average of County Boroughs in England and Wales. Now the sum represented by a 1d. Rate is about £4,000 only (on 1962 valuation): so, any expenditure on Health Services has been meticulously examined before approval.

Nevertheless, the Staff has worked with loyalty and devotion which has, not infrequently, earned the commendation of the Health Committee. To them, as well as to the Committee for its guidance and counsel, I am gratefully indebted.

As I write, the replanning of the Town Centre will make it necessary to demolish the existing Health Department Offices and Clinic at St. Martin's House, for a new Health Department and Clinic in conjunction with the Divisional Health Offices for South-West Cheshire.

I have the honour to be,

Your willing servant and officer,

D. F. MORGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4695
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	59030
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	18954
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£1011414
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£4065

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births					Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	554	493	1047		
Illegitimate	34	49	83		
Totals	588	542	1130		19.1
Illegitimate Live Births					
Percentage of Total Live Births					7.3
Still Births					Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births
	9	13	22		19.09
Live and Still Births					
Totals	597	555	1152		
Deaths					Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All Infants	22	12	34		30.08
Legitimate Infants	21	11	32		Death Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births
Illegitimate Infants	1	1	2		30.5
Neonatal					Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births
(first 4 weeks)	14	8	22		24.09
Early Neonatal					Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births
(under 1 week)	12	7	19		19.5
Peri-Natal					16.8
(Still Births plus Deaths under 1 week)	21	20	41		Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Maternal (including abortion)	—	—	—		35.6
All Causes	355	355	710		Death Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	3	5		0.0
Other forms of	—	—	—		Death Rate per 1,000 Population
Cancer	72	56	128		12.02
					Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					0.08
					Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					0.0
					Death Rate per 1,000 Population
					2.1

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

The slight drop in population from 59,060 in 1961 to 59,030 is to some extent accounted for by the rehousing of people from Clearance Areas in the City to the Plas Newton Estate outside the boundary. Reductions of comparable size have occurred in the past, when the estimated population was amended by the Census figures. Thus in 1950-51, there was a drop from 48,680 to 47,600; in 1943-44, from 45,410 to 43,880.

The difference between the Birth Rate and Death Rate has gone up from 5.7 in 1961 to 7.1 (crude figures) and this would seem to indicate an increasing population. Other factors such as migration, rehousing, and the age and sex distribution of the population (the Area Comparability Factor) must be taken into account, however.

There is a satisfactory comparison of the Birth Rate and Death Rate in the City with the figures for England and Wales.

The present Birth Rate of 19.1 was exceeded in 1946 and 1947 but not since. The Death Rate was exceeded in 1951 and in every year before 1950.

BIRTH RATE

The Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 19.1.

Comparative figure for England and Wales 18.0

Still Births allocated to the City numbered 22, giving a rate of 19.09 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This figure compared with 21.5 in 1961.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

In view of the interest recently shown in the proportion of illegitimate live births, the following figures are of interest and show one effect of war time:—

	Percentage of Live Births which were Illegitimate						
1938	5.1
1939	5.6
1940	6.6
(1941 to 1944—No statistics were published)							
1945	16.4
1946	9.2
1947	7.0
1948	8.3
1949	7.4
1950	7.9
1951	5.6
1952	7.7
1953	6.6
1954	6.0
1955	4.6
1956	5.1
1957	4.7
1958	5.2
1959	5.1
1960	5.1
1961	6.1
1962	7.2

The recent rise coincides with the increase in V.D.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 34 deaths in infants under one year. The mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 30.08, compared with 27.05 in 1961.

Comparative figure for England and Wales 21.4

The actual causes of death in these 34 cases were as follows:—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries & Infantile Disease								17
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The Maternity Liaison Committee, consisting of representatives from the City Hospital, Local Medical Committee, Cheshire and Flintshire County Staffs and the City Health Department, met at intervals during the year to discuss methods of reducing Infant Mortality, as was suggested in the Ministry of Health paper on Prematurity and Infant Mortality. The following measures were put into operation:—

1. All City Ambulances were specially wired to accommodate the mobile incubators.
2. The incubators were held at the City Hospital (this was considered adequate).
3. All City Midwives were equipped with Sparklet Resuscitators.
4. Information about Still Births, Neonatal and Infant Mortality was collected by the Hospital and Health Department.
5. A special register of Infants 'At Risk' was commenced.
6. Arrangements for the mobilisation of the Emergency Midwifery Team were revised.
7. One Health Visitor attended a Premature Baby Course (1963) and is to attend the Premature Baby Unit at the City Hospital weekly.
8. Provision was made for the Pathologist to make Post Mortem reports on cases.
9. A Midwives' Clinic is to be opened at Blacon (where a new Clinic is being built). Health Education and Maternal Hygiene will be the main subjects emphasized at this Clinic. Apparatus is being acquired in anticipation of this Clinic.

GENERAL DEATH RATE

The 710 deaths gave a death rate of 12.02 per 1,000 population. The comparative figures are:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.9
Chester (area comparability factor (1.10) applied)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.2

In the five deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two of the female cases were over 75 years of age. There were two deaths from Syphilitic Disease and one from Acute Poliomyelitis (in a young woman of 27, in Hospital).

Heart Disease was again by far the commonest cause of death—212 out of a total mortality of 710.

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total No. of Deaths ...	680	702	626	647	683	648	699	710
Number of Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ...	25	24	18	22	27	21	37	35
Percentage...	3.68	3.41	2.89	3.40	3.95	3.24	5.30	4.9

4.9 per cent. of all deaths were due to this cause—a figure which has not varied very greatly in Chester since 1954. The correlation of heavy cigarette smoking with Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus has been proved beyond doubt and a campaign to discourage cigarette smoking was started. We have sought to prevent youths and girls from beginning the habit while at School—prevention being better than cure; but the idea of setting up Anti-Smoking Clinics has not recommended itself as it might do in a large industrial city.

VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

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Year	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate (Not Standardised)	Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1945	44430	807	18.1	604	13.5	64	79.3
1946	46460	917	19.7	598	12.8	54	58.8
1947	47190	1046	22.1	661	14.0	84	81.2
1948	47190	863	18.2	575	12.2	32	37.1
1949	47470	886	18.6	578	12.1	29	32.7
1950	48680	795	16.4	564	11.5	16	20.1
1951	47600	780	16.4	646	13.5	33	42.3
1952	47900	854	17.8	538	11.2	19	22.2
1953	48200	831	17.2	521	10.8	27	32.4
1954	58100	954	16.4	614	10.5	25	26.2
1955	58500	934	15.9	680	11.7	15	16.1
1956	58800	1006	17.1	702	11.9	36	35.7
1957	59100	985	16.6	626	10.5	23	23.3
1958	59300	970	16.3	647	10.9	18	18.6
1959	59700	1046	17.5	683	11.4	31	29.5
1960	60090	1076	17.9	648	10.8	31	28.8
1961	59060	1035	17.5	699	11.8	28	27.05
1962	59030	1130	19.1	710	12.02	34	30.08

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The all-round decrease in notification is due to the biennial drop in Measles (275 in 1961, 37 in 1962) and there is little doubt that 1963 will again see a big rise in cases. Food Poisoning, six in the year, was a welcome low figure, attributable, no doubt, to a poor summer with few flies, as well as to the excellent preventive measures taken in Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens.

There were no notifications of Poliomyelitis during 1962 (the one fatal case commenced in 1961) but measures to protect the public by vaccination must not on any account be relaxed. This disease may well show annual variations (in the same way as Measles does) and it would be foolish to be lulled into a false sense of security by low incidence. We must remember that when fatal cases occur, death is usually in Hospital where everything that can be done to save life, is done. Cure is sometimes beyond our power—but prevention is not.

Under the **Public Health Act, 1961**, compensation is now payable by the Local Health Authority to contacts of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease who are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to cease their work temporarily on this account. The total amount thus paid during 1962 was £26 14s. 0d.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1962

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DISEASE	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 & over	Age un- known	Total all ages
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	2	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	14
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	1	1	3	4	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	37
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	3	5	—	—	—	14
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	6
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

The total of new cases notified was 26, as detailed in the following table:

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
35—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	14	10	—	2	2	3	—	—

An account of Preventive and After-Care work is given under Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, later in the report.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Both Central and Local Government bodies are gravely disturbed by the tremendous national increase in V.D.; this is not only because of the disastrous and crippling effects of the disease, but also because the increase reflects a lowering of our own moral, ethical and cultural standards.

Much research is now going on into the cause of this and sociologists have suggested various factors as being responsible. For example, it has been stated that the influence of family life is diminishing. (We believe that this would indeed be a very serious blow to national prosperity and personal happiness—but it all depends on the family.) We are not beguiled into thinking that the one bad family which 'hits the headlines' is a fair example; such difficult families are part of the daily problem of a Health Department. But it is very disturbing indeed to realise that more and more parents fail in their duty to their offspring—the duty to teach them self-restraint and discipline.

Our staff of Health Visitors visit cases or contacts of V.D. cases when attendance at the Clinic has been missed. A very excellent liaison has existed between the Clinic and the Department, and the work of the Health Visitors in this field has been commended.

The V.D. Clinics are held at Chester Royal Infirmary as follows:—

Males—

Wednesdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females—

Mondays, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

The following details relate to persons, resident in Chester, who have been dealt with at the Treatment Centre for the first time.

			1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Syphilis	...	...	8	6	2	1	2
Gonorrhoea	...	...	13	12	16	14	11
Other Conditions	...		70	64	75	82	79
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			91	82	93	97	92
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

LABORATORY SERVICES

The opening of the M.R.C. Public Health Laboratory in the precincts of the City Hospital has given us improved Laboratory facilities to enhance those already existing at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital.

There is excellent co-operation between the Laboratories and the Health Department.

A Public Health Department will make a sudden demand on the services of the Laboratory almost without warning. We have been very well served indeed by the City Hospital Laboratory on the occasions when outbreaks have made such demands inevitable.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 22)

(i) Expectant Mothers

Antenatal Clinics are held at the City Hospital, and many General Medical Practitioners have Antenatal Sessions weekly in their surgeries.

In planning the new Clinic at Blacon, provision has been made for its future use for a Midwives' Clinic, where Health Education and preparation for motherhood can be taught and where the Midwife can meet her patient under 'hospital' conditions.

(ii) Infant Welfare

The following Infant Welfare Clinics are operated from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on the days indicated:—

Monday:

- (1) St. Martin's House, Health Department, Central Clinic.

Tuesday:

- (1) Saltney—The Institute, Hope Street.
(2) Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall.

Wednesday:

- (1) Blacon—Community Centre.
(2) Boughton—C.D.H.Q.

Thursday:

- (1) St. Martin's House, Health Department, Central Clinic.
(2) Blacon—Community Centre.

Friday:

- (1) Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1961)	1962
(a) By children under one year of age	2011	1517
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	445	376
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	477	401
(b) Children, one to five years	90	65

SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1961)	1962
(a) By children under one year of age	922	755
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	265	274
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	227	187
(b) Children, one to five years	38	28

BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1961)	1962
(a) By children under one year of age	2566	1959
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	1403	1248
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	521	386
(b) Children, one to five years	218	90

HOOLE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1961)	1962
(a) By children under one year of age	2592	2733
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	433	491
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	672	420
(b) Children, one to five years	95	32

BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1961)	1962
(a) By children under one year of age	1500	1212
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	395	251
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	264	177
(b) Children, one to five years	35	28

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	(1961)	1962
(a) By children under one year of age	9591	8176
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	2941	2640
	<hr/> 12532	<hr/> 10816
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year	2161	1571
(b) Children, one to five years	476	243
	<hr/> 2637	<hr/> 1814

(iii) Premature Infants

The Premature Baby Unit at the City Hospital was able to cope with most babies below 5½lbs. so that few were nursed at home. Nursing equipment was available through the District Nursing Service.

By arrangement with the Consultant Paediatrician, the Health Visitors attended the Premature Unit of the Hospital. Staff difficulties prevented as full attendance as we should have liked. There were adequate follow-up arrangements for home treatment after discharge from Hospital and co-operation with the Hospital has been excellent.

(iv) Supply of Dried Milks, etc. (Welfare Foods)

National Dried Milk and all Welfare Foods and Nutrients provided under the Government Scheme were available to the public, at the Welfare Foods Centre, Folliott House, Northgate Street, and the hours of opening were (and are):—

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Saturday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Centre is closed on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

All Welfare Foods, as well as many special brands of Dried Milks, Vitamins, Nutrients and accessories are available at all Infant Welfare Clinics, but because of limitation of storage space, staff and serving space in the Clinics, the Welfare Foods are here only available for persons attending the Clinics.

Infant Foods can be bought at the Infant Welfare Clinic, open from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday. This Clinic sells food to the general public as well as to those who are regular clinic attenders.

In necessitous cases, it is possible for Dried Milk and Baby Food to be supplied Free of Charge to Mothers at the request of the Clinic Medical Officer. Such issues are reviewed periodically.

(v) Dental Care

Changes in the School Dental Staff have made the upkeep of the full quota of sessions devoted entirely to M. and C.W. cases a difficulty: it has however, been possible to arrange one session weekly to be given over wholly to this priority work and, where necessary, occasional M. and C.W. cases are seen at appointed times during the remainder of the week.

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treat- ment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	58	46	39	31
Children under five	78	61	56	33

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	Radiographs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	18	66	—	—	9	—	6	—	1
Children under five	—	33	13	—	107	38	—	—	—

(vi) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children

The only Maternity Hospital Accommodation within the City is at the City Hospital. There are no Private Nursing Homes nor Maternity Homes. (There is some private accommodation in adjacent areas outside the City).

The City Hospital also has a department for Premature Infants, as well as Children's Wards.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS

Although application for assistance may be made direct to the Department, nearly all cases are referred by the Chester and District Moral Welfare Association through their Outdoor Worker. The Association investigates the cases, and finds suitable Mother and Baby Homes for the applicants. Where necessity exists, the Corporation will assist with financial help towards the expenses of the Mother and Baby Home for a period of six weeks before and six weeks after the confinement. The Authority expects the putative father to take his share of the financial responsibility.

Subsequent follow-up at home is done by the Health Visitors. All the cases helped have been illegitimate and the Vital Statistics in this Report show the proportion of these to legitimate births.

During the year, four cases were thus assisted. It is no easy matter to find the right kind of home with a vacancy at the right time for these patients, and investigation of these cases is not always a pleasant task. I would like to appreciate the valuable work undertaken by the Moral Welfare Association through their Outdoor Worker—which has contributed so materially to the welfare of the applicants. There must be many people, misguided in youth, who have cause to be grateful for the help they have received from the Association.

NURSES' ACT

One agency is licensed under the above Act for the provision of Private Nurses.

NURSING HOMES

No Nursing Homes were registered under the Public Health Act, 1936. The Health Committee considered a proposal from a private body to set up a Private Nursing Home in Chester, but felt, after consideration, that it could not support such a project financially.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

Two groups had changes of address to new premises which were inspected.

The groups operating at the end of the year were three in number and catered for a total of 54 children.

The Nursery groups are privately run and are open during weekdays, mornings only.

2. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Local Health Authority Services

The City Council employs six Full-Time Midwives for Domiciliary work under the supervision of a non medical Supervisor, viz. the Superintendent Nursing Officer (who is also responsible for the work of Health Visitor/ School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, and District Nurses). The Midwives travel by their own cars (so that they can have immediately on hand the Trilene or Gas Air apparatus).

There was no shortage of Midwives in the City during 1962. Three of the City Midwives were approved by the Central Midwives Board to undertake teaching of pupils, and this was done for the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. All five pupils taught in 1962 were successful in their examinations.

Following the meeting of the Special Joint Committee to discuss the development of the Local Authority Health and Welfare Services, it was decided to employ one Midwife part-time to deal with the cases discharged early from the City Hospital. The appointment was made when this became necessary by increase of the early discharge cases.

Hospital Accommodation

We are short of accommodation for confinements at the City Hospital and a new Maternity Wing is planned. At the present time, however, many wives who wish to be confined in hospital have to have their babies at home because of this shortage of accommodation: this creates unfavourable comment when unmarried women from other areas (who are at the local Mother and Baby Home) are accommodated in hospital to the exclusion of married women resident in the City.

Cases are referred to the Local Authority for home confinement—and they are many—but if, on visiting the home, it has been found that the home is unsuitable for confinement, the hospital has always managed to accommodate the mother. This liaison is very satisfactory—in fact it is essential if the service is to work smoothly.

Case Load

The average case-load recommended per midwife (by the Central Midwives' Board) is 66 confinements per year and our midwives have had this case-load. In addition, however, many cases are discharged from hospital shortly after confinement to be nursed at home by the midwife during the puerperium. There were 660 cases in 1962 (608 in 1961, 634 in 1960), and these considerably increased the case load of the midwives.

Prevention of Prematurity and Infant Mortality

The Maternity Liaison Committee met to consider the means of reducing infant mortality and prematurity. The Committee consisted of professional staff working in the area catered for by the City Hospital.

One of the recommendations, to provide the City Midwives with 'Sparklet' Resuscitators, was immediately put into effect.

City Hospital			Antenatal Clinic	Postnatal Clinic
Total number of City Patients	...	..	1038	337
Total number of attendances	...	...	4372	379

Home Confinement

Patients are urged to consult their own doctors early in pregnancy and then, with the pregnancy confirmed, immediately to get in touch with the Midwife or Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Three hundred and seventy-nine confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives.

Statistics

	(1961)	1962
No. of cases attended as Midwives	337	379
No. of antenatal visits	4435	5300
No. of daily nursing visits	6218	5709
No. of cases:—		
Receiving analgesia:—		
(a) Trilene	271	325
(b) Gas and Air	2	5
Receiving Pethidine:—		
(a) When Doctor present	43	29
(b) When Doctor not present	203	262
When Doctor called in by Midwives	172	150

Notification of Births

Total number of births notified	2303
Cases delivered in Hospital (all areas)	1923
City cases delivered in Hospital	825
Domiciliary cases	380
No. of Still Births—Hospital (all areas)	62
No. of Still Births—Hospital (City cases)	23
No. of Still Births—Domiciliary	1

Of the 379 births attended by Midwives, in 150 cases Medical Aid was required. The necessity arose from the following causes:—

Complications of pregnancy	11
Toxaemia of pregnancy	19
Ante-partum haemorrhage	15
Intra-partum haemorrhage	2
Post-partum haemorrhage	8
Complications of labour	29
Ruptured perineum	40
Complications of puerperium	10
Prematurity	—
Other abnormalities and complications of the newly born	8
Ophthalmic conditions	7
Stillbirth	1

Total ...	150
-----------	-----

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

The duties of the Health Visitor/School Nurses are divided between Health and Education and include Clinic work.

(a) The Clinic duties are:—

Infant Welfare

Minor Ailments

Immunisation (B.C.G., Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Pertussis and Smallpox)

School Hygiene

Tuberculosis Clinic

(b) Visits were made for the following purposes;—

Maternity and Child Welfare

Problem Families

T.B. and Housing

Infectious and Venereal Diseases

Special Surveys—Cancer Research, Perinatal Mortality, Leukaemia, etc.

Follow up after Hospital Treatment

Special Campaigns (e.g. Smoking and Lung Cancer, Phenylketonuria and Mental Deficiency, Accidents in the Home and Venereal Diseases).

There are no arrangements for Health Visitors to work with particular medical practitioners.

When considering the future development of the Health Services, it was noted that Health Education ought to receive more attention, and the Special Joint Committee therefore agreed to the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer in due course, where duties would include this aspect of our work.

The number of home visits by the Health Visitors calls for some comment. In 1962, three of the Health Visitors were granted a car user allowance: such means of transport undoubtedly increases the efficiency of the Health Visitor's work, though this may not readily be shown by mere statistics. It is hoped that in future more Health Visitors will be able and willing to use their own cars thus.

One Health Visitor was nominated to attend (in 1963) a Course on Premature Infants at Birkenhead. It is intended to establish liaison with the Premature Unit of the City Hospital by attendance of the Health Visitor regularly at the Unit.

The following visits were paid by Health Visitors:—

	(1961)	1962
Primary Birth Visits	1111	1193
Subsequent Visits to Infants	5784	6244
Visits to Pre-School Children	6919	6491
Visits to Expectant Mothers	233	205
Other Visits	1106	918
Cases of Tuberculosis (Visits)	1323	1127

4. HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

Our establishment comprises one Superintendent (who is also Supervisor of the Midwives and Superintendent of Health Visitors), seven full-time District Nurses and three part-time for holiday and sickness relief. Most of the District Nurses are Queen's trained and they receive refresher courses as necessary.

Transport

During 1961, three mini-vans had been purchased for use by the District Nurses on their professional duties.

Two more vans were purchased in 1962 and provision made for another one, so that all full-time District Nurses who wished to drive could do so.

The effect has been a much more comfortable—and therefore efficient—tour of duty of the Nurses.

Staff

In the Development Plan, provision was made for the employment of a part-time Nurse, thus bringing the establishment up to seven full-time and four part-time in 1962. (This was implemented in October, 1962.).

The office at Folliott House is open from 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. daily (9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays), except on Bank Holidays and Sundays. Requests for assistance after office hours should be made to the Ambulance Depot (23676), when the Duty Nurse will be informed and transported, if necessary, to and from the patient's home.

Nursing equipment on loan is dealt with by the Superintendent and equipment is added to and replaced by modern hygienic equipment year by year.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

24

DISTRICTS		Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuber- culosis	Injections, Others	Aged 65 & over on First Visit	Cases receiving more	
								Aged under 24	Visits
NEWTON	Cases	62	21	1	1	1	64	1	32
	Visits	1743	349	9	70	1	1644	10	1889
BOUGHTON	Cases	63	29	—	—	—	108	3	52
	Visits	1730	1040	—	—	—	4275	14	4068
SALTNEY	Cases	62	28	7	2	5	89	6	43
	Visits	1942	600	82	56	37	3162	40	3595
HANDBRIDGE	Cases	52	20	3	—	—	84	—	45
	Visits	2363	634	21	—	—	2904	—	3714
BLACON	Cases	52	27	4	1	2	56	7	41
	Visits	2086	843	84	5	45	2311	82	2969
GARDEN LANE	Cases	40	21	—	—	—	66	8	22
	Visits	1133	839	—	—	—	1904	39	2008
CENTRAL	Cases	54	14	3	1	1	65	3	26
	Visits	1502	494	18	16	4	2868	13	2667
HOOLE	Cases	87	36	2	3	3	105	5	44
	Visits	1645	1041	17	108	14	2174	26	2897
TOTALS	Cases	472	196	20	8	12	637	33	305
	Visits	14144	5840	231	255	201	21242	224	23807

The total number of Cases and Visits in 1961 were 1,100 and 30,063 respectively.

Number of cases on books, 1-1-62, carried over from 1961 245

Number of new cases ... 842

Number of cases on books at 31-12-62 ... 234

Of the 1,087 cases attended, 637 were aged 65 or over and, of the total visits (30,003), 21,242 were paid to these.

The average number of nurses employed full-time was ... 7

The average number of nurses employed part-time was ... 4

The average number of hours worked by each daily was ... 7½

The average number of hours worked by each, per week, was ... 44

105 patients, on discharge from hospital, received visits totalling ... 3908

5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The following immunological facilities are available:—

- (1) Vaccination against Smallpox
- (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria
- (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough
- (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis
- (5) Vaccination against Tetanus
- (6) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

(1) Vaccination against Smallpox

It has been the practice in the past in the City for the General Medical Practitioner to vaccinate his patients against Smallpox, and public clinics for this purpose were not held in Chester. By so doing, wastage of vaccine was avoided.

The occurrence of outbreaks of Variola in the County, however, made great increases in the demand and all the Health Department Staff was offered vaccination at the Central Clinic. The numbers immunised during the first year of life (then considered to be the best time) fell to 128 and it was felt that impetus must be given to Smallpox Vaccination in babies. Provision was therefore made for vaccination on request at each Infant Welfare Clinic. This unfortunately necessitated a second visit by the mother and baby, but minimised the wastage of vaccine lymph.

Ages	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Under one year	128	—
One year	244	2
2—4 years	196	30
5—14 years	446	382
15 years and over	727	1826
Totals	1741	2240

One effect of the outbreaks in this country was to cause other European countries to require an International Certificate of vaccination from people entering those countries. This of itself has increased the work of the Department, since signatures on the Certificates have to be 'authenticated', that is, certified by the M.O.H.

(2) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Parents are given the option of having this done by their own General Medical Practitioner or of attending the Clinics. Children of pre-school age are immunised at the Infant Welfare Clinics (q.v.), and school children receive their injections and reinforcing doses at the end of the School Medical Inspections.

Records of these and other immunisations are kept in the Department and are transferred on change of address.

With the stopping of free supplies of Diphtheria antigens from Government sources towards the end of 1961, it became necessary for the

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Age in Years 31st Dec. of the corres- ponding year.	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total inocu- lated 1948-1962
0	...	16	14	18	123	109	39	43	89	89	157	189	241	193	146	Age under 1 year 146
1	191	378	284	217	233	215	329	284	458	345	248	406	480	461	335	Age 1-4 years 2851
2	294	140	74	58	70	32	101	97	114	118	70	106	104	94	64	
3	78	35	24	21	39	19	50	29	58	66	62	56	66	60	32	
4	55	30	57	27	18	20	36	28	51	20	58	45	40	41	35	
5	96	61	163	48	50	76	88	30	104	59	129	109	27	85	159	Age 5-9 yrs 4075
6	60	41	58	15	33	78	53	17	221	100	48	101	77	123	81	
7	51	6	17	2	20	21	16	11	92	39	4	30	29	42	39	
8	20	...	6	2	20	2	6	3	22	9	6	8	7	16	7	
9	6	2	6	3	10	1	3	1	7	7	8	3	6	11	1	Age 10-14 yrs. 3409
10	9	6	5	1	5	...	2	3	12	4	5	3	2	10	1	
11	6	8	12	3	5	...	2	9	19	15	9	21	22	23	48	
12	4	6	2	...	...	3	1	6	19	12	3	25	19	11	39
13	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	1	1
14	3	4	12	5	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	Age 15 years and over 2141
15 and over	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Primary	879	737	734	420	626	576	726	566	1270	887	808	1106	1123	1175	989	Total Primary 12622
Re-Inforcing	609	1023	786	698	676	965	893	1044	1563	1090	1030	1084	1111	1365	1216	Total Re-inforcing 15153
Total each Year	1488	1760	1520	1118	1302	1541	1619	1610	2833	1977	1838	2190	2234	2540	2205	GRAND TOTAL 27775

Authority to purchase this, as was necessary with multiple antigens (Diphtheria-Pertussis, Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus) previously.

The table on the opposite page shows the number of children immunised against Diphtheria.

(3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available on request from the patient's own Doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and is usually—though not necessarily—given in conjunction with Diphtheria immunisation. Three injections are necessary.

The following table shows numbers who have completed a primary course of Whooping Cough vaccine (singly or in combination), during the year:—

Age at Date of Final Injection		
0—4 years	5—14 years	Total
562	36	598

(4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Since 1961, B.C.G. Vaccination has been available to all pupils of 13 years and upwards, and also, where necessary, to those over ten years old.

The programme of Vaccinations in school children which was postponed in 1961 (due to staff shortage) was carried out during 1962 as the statistics show below.

All Mantoux Positive cases were offered follow-up facilities. By co-operation with the Chester Physicians, these cases were examined and X-Rayed at the Chester Clinic to ascertain the cause of the enhanced reaction. These cases were kept under observation, when necessary, at the Chest Clinic.

The use of freeze-dried vaccine made the supply of B.C.G. Vaccine much easier (as it became unnecessary to order the vaccine several weeks in advance).

No. of Children, Young Persons and Students tested	...	...	1387
No. of these Mantoux Positive	...	...	109
No. of these Mantoux Negative and given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	1278
No. absent for reading	...	...	—

(5) Anti-Tetanus Immunisation

The combination of a vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw) has proved beneficial and, in spite of the relatively few cases of Tetanus the use of this 'triple Antigen' has a vogue.

Certainly in no disease more than in Tetanus is prevention better than cure—especially as the cure of established Tetanus is extremely chancy.

The Triple Antigen is available to Doctors in the City on request or may be given at the Infant Welfare Clinics. The purpose of the combination is

to avoid injections over and above those already necessary for protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

(6) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The use of this vaccine for public clinics is still limited to people between six months and 40 years, together with certain priority groups (Doctors, Nurses, Hospital Staffs and Ambulance Staffs).

Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine of the Sabin Type became available first in April, 1962.

Evening Clinics continued until November when there were so few attendances, it was considered the work could be done at the daytime sessions during the weekdays. The evening sessions were therefore closed.

A deep freeze for the storage of Poliomyelitis Vaccine was purchased during the year.

The position at the end of the year was:—

No. who had received three injections or doses	...	...	17548
No. who had received two injections or doses	...	...	4556
No. who had received one injection or dose	...	...	4828
No. who had received four injections or doses			
		(Children, 5—12)	4862

Notifications of and deaths from Poliomyelitis during the past years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Paralytic Cases	No. of Non-Paralytic Cases	Total	Deaths
1952	2	—	2	—
1953	9	1	10	—
1954	2	1	3	1
1955	5	1	6	1
1956	5	1	6	—
1957	3	—	3	1
1958	2	—	2	—
1959	3	—	3	—
1960	1	2	3	—
1961	3	—	3	1
1962	—	—	—	1

Yellow Fever

Lack of demand for Yellow Fever Immunisation made the setting up of a Centre in Chester unnecessary: facilities are available in Liverpool and Manchester.

6. AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The City Ambulance Service also provides a service for adjacent areas of Cheshire and Flintshire, though as these Counties develop their services, the call on the City Service becomes less.

The mileage run for other Authorities was:—

Year	Miles
1958	19,726
1959	15,223
1960	7,873
1961	5,737
1962	6,446

Staff

The reduction in the hours of duty from 44 to 42 per week for the drivers made it necessary to appoint another Ambulance Driver, thus bringing the staff to Ambulance Officer, 17 Driver/Attendants and one Telephonist.

Vehicles

The City Service provides three ambulances and three sitting case vehicles, the latter being converted into strecher vehicles in emergency. Replacement of these cars and ambulances is provided for as they become less reliable. One such replacement was made in the year.

Following a recent fatal accident in one Local Authority's Ambulance, a code of safety regulations was adopted and all City vehicles were modified to comply with these regulations. In addition the springing of one vehicle was modified to provide smoother running.

Oil Supplies

Investigation into the oil supplied for the ambulances led to tenders being accepted for the supply of a modern multigrade oil. It is hoped that this will increase the 'life' of the engines, and prevent strain on batteries (owing to easier starting from cold). The change-over to detergent containing oils had to be carried out with care in case the loosened residues blocked the lubrication lines.

National Ambulance Competition

A team was entered for this Competition.

Oral Resuscitation

This former method of Artificial Respiration received much publicity in the National Press. The revival of interest in this method led to the purchase of apparatus and tuition in its application.

The Ambulance Service also carried 'Minuteman' portable resuscitators to enable Artificial Respiration to be carried out while the patient is in transit to hospital.

Radio Telephone

The Radio Telephone Communication system continued to give efficient service and assist economy by providing a direct link between the Ambulance Depot and each individual vehicle within a radius of 15+ miles.

Details in relation to mileage run and patients carried are as follows:—

Year	Total Miles	Total Number of Patients Carried
1952	64,221	7,903
1953	66,065	10,600
1954	73,250	15,753
1955	82,396	17,408
1956	83,227	19,766
1957	86,554	19,871
1958	86,779	20,301
1959	87,156	19,150
1960	87,250	21,403
1961	90,327	21,041
1962	96,162	22,157

AMBULANCE SERVICE—Year ended 31st March, 1963

Authority	JOURNEYS			PATIENTS CARRIED										MILEAGE					
	(1)		(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)		(6)	Total (3 & 4)	A.	S.	O.	Total		
	A.	S.	O.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.						Total	O.
City	2800	1889	711	4689	3115	168	3283	2917	14538	17455	1116	64	1180	4656	20738	33026	56690	4692	89716
Cheshire ...	210	20	—	230	220	4	224	113	987	1100	218	8	226	362	1324	1997	3627	1820	5624
Flintshire ...	41	5	—	46	39	—	39	19	20	39	36	1	37	—	78	405	120	—	525
Other	5	3	—	8	6	1	7	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	17	208	89	—	297
Totals	3056	1917	711	4973	3380	173	3553	3055	15549	18604	1370	73	1443	5018	22157	35636	60526	6512	96162

NOTE: A.—Ambulance; S.—Sitting Case Vehicle; O.—Training Centre.

Column 1 includes Column 2; Columns 3 and 4 include Columns 5 and 6; Column 7 includes Column 8.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

(i) Tuberculosis

The Assistant Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board at the City Hospital is employed on one session per week for Preventive and After Care Work. B.C.G. Vaccinations were done at the Chest Clinic.

The B.C.G. Scheme for vaccination of School Children was started during 1955. Details are given under the appropriate section.

A system of weekly cross-notification between the Health Department and the Chest Clinic (City Hospital) ensures continuity of preventive measures. There was close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department. One Health Visitor is appointed to attend at the Clinic and to visit tuberculosis patients in their homes. A great improvement in the liaison between the two centres is apparent.

I would like to thank the Doctors and Staff of the Clinic for their great help during the year. Preventive Tuberculosis work has been enhanced and has assumed a more concrete and purposeful form. It was easier also to assess the relative needs for rehousing of tuberculosis families and much greater activity in this field was possible.

Number of visits to patients by Health Visiting Staff	...	...	1127
No. of patients assisted in T.B. Colonies	...	...	—
Contact Scheme (City residents attending Chest Clinic):			
No. Skin Tested	...	...	192
No. found Positive	...	...	5
No. found Negative	...	...	187
No. Vaccinated	...	...	183
No. of New Contacts examined	...	...	115
No. of these found to have Tuberculosis	...	...	—
No. of Infants Vaccinated	...	...	613

Free Milk. The scales of application of the Free Milk Scheme were amended to conform to National Assistance Standards. Each individual case is visited by the Tuberculosis Visitor (who is employed on three days per week), and dealt with by the Health Services Sub-Committee at its quarterly meetings.

(ii) Blind Persons

The Chester Blind Welfare Society give the following data:—

	On Register		New Cases		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Blind ...	39	53	5	8	3	10
Partially Sighted	9	15	2	3	1	1

A.—Follow up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) No. of cases registered during year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind	1	1	—	4
Partially Sighted ...	1	—	—	2
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical):				
Blind	5	4	—	2
Partially Sighted ...	1	—	—	1
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment:				
Blind	4	—	—	2
Partially Sighted ...	1	—	—	1

B.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil.
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
a. Vision lost	
b. Vision impaired	Nil.
c. Treatment continuing at end of year	

Blind Persons registered at the end of the year were as follows:—

Blind	Partially Sighted	Total
92	24	116

Only one Blind and five Partially Sighted were under 16 years of age and were being educated at Special Schools. Of the adults six were employed.

(iii) Epileptics and Spastics

Epileptic and Spastic children of school age are dealt with under the Education Acts.

Two adult epileptics are maintained at colonies by the Welfare Committee. Four adult spastics are on the register, two of whom attend a handicrafts class and are transported by Ambulance.

A special report was made on the Spastics Centre which had been established at Blacon by a National voluntary body.

(iv) Illness Generally—Prevention and Care

Laundry Service

A service for incontinent patients being nursed at home and who could not afford high laundry bills was started in the year. Provision of bed clothing and protective material for the bed was made available, mattresses and covers and drawsheets. Some of the laundry was done at Dee Banks after suitable preparation at the house. This service is an important one for aged people and will be developed as the picture of necessity becomes more clear. It is not easy to have soiled linen accepted by laundries unless it is previously cleansed.

Chiropody Service

So that this service, started during 1961, should not overlap the service provided under the National Assistance Acts by the Welfare Department, the Health Scheme was limited to patients who were housebound and unable to make their way to the Chiropodists' Surgeries. A temporary agreement was reached with the City Chiropodists regarding fees, and the laying down of a national scale of charges was awaited.

Two hundred and ninety three attendances were made by the Chiropodists to 63 cases during the year.

Increased charges for the treatment of patients at their homes were met by the Corporation. The charges are nationally agreed.

Nursing Equipment for Home Use

The Superintendent Nursing Officer at the District Nursing Office, Folliott House, was responsible for hiring out of nursing equipment. A small charge is usually made. The equipment is being replaced by modern first-class equipment which has a longer life (e.g., enamel bowls are being replaced by stainless steel) and the number of items is gradually being expanded as this service grows. Other voluntary bodies in the City have similar schemes.

The number of articles on loan during the year was 431.

8. DOMESTIC HELPS (Section 29)

Domestic Help Service

A complete review of this Service was made which resulted in an increase in the staff by one Full-time and three Part-time Helps. A further review of the Service was provided for, and will coincide with the annual review of the development of the Local Authority Health and Welfare Services. The 1962 review provided for an increase, over and above that mentioned above, to one Full-time and two Part-time Helps.

To increase efficiency, the Domestic Help Organiser (who commenced duty in March) was granted a car user allowance. The increased number of Helps and the greatly increased number of households assisted made this necessary.

It will be seen that a very high percentage of this Service is absorbed by Aged and Infirm Patients at home. These cases are, of necessity, long ones, where help has to be given month after month—sometimes year after year!

A new scale of charges for Domestic Help was investigated and adopted when it was found that the previous nationally agreed scale turned out to be an 'all or none' assessment.

Type of Case	No of Cases	Hours Worked
(a) Maternity	52	2589
(b) Tuberculosis	1	43
(c) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick	153	37701
(d) Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency	—	—
(e) Other	6	484
	<hr/> 212 <hr/>	<hr/> 40317 <hr/>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Health Act, 1959

Towards the end of 1960, the main provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into effect, bringing with it the far reaching changes which will gradually be felt more and more in the years to come.

Emphasis in the Act is on Community Care for the mentally disordered: expensive hospital beds will be available for those whose illness or disorder necessitates hospital care and attention which cannot be given at home: admission to hospital is facilitated and there will be a greater proportion of voluntary patients. Advances in Therapeutics certainly support, so far, this new concept of Community Care: there will, of course, always be need for hospitals for the mentally disordered (especially homicidal and suicidal patients) and it is greatly to be hoped that with more emphasis on care in the community, there will also be more careful selection of cases for hospital care.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

1. Residential Accommodation may be provided either within the National Health Service by the Local Health Authority, or by the Welfare Authority under the National Assistance Act: also children may be accommodated by the Child Care Authority.

2. Training and Occupation Centre. Dee Banks School, purpose built, was opened on 1st March, 1960 and received cases from the adjacent areas of Flintshire and Cheshire.

At the present moment Dee Banks provides day-time accommodation for approximately 100 pupils, adult as well as junior, and by increasing the number of classes it has been possible to reduce the Waiting List to nil. Special Reports on the Staffing of the Centre were made.

Transport of pupils to the Centre is undertaken by the Health Department vehicle, the City Ambulance Service, and also by the bus used for Flintshire cases.

Amenities and equipment of the Centre have been augmented from time to time by gifts from the Chester and District Handicapped Children's

Society, Chester Round Table No. 76, and from the parents of the pupils. During 1962, a 'Wendy Shop' was presented by the Chester Round Table, providing a unique and original way of teaching the pupils.

3. Adult Centre. Careful consideration of the need for an Adult Centre was made. The original intention, to add to Dee Banks, had to be modified; but it was finally decided that the Adult Centre should be built (as no other accommodation was available) on land adjacent to Dee Banks. Negotiations for the acquisition of land were started.

4. Mental Welfare Officers. The staff comprises one Senior Mental Welfare Officer, one Mental Welfare Officer and one Trainee. The Trainee Mental Welfare Officer is to be seconded for a Training Course as soon as obtained. There was considerable difficulty in finding this accommodation—a difficulty experienced by many Local Health Authorities, and one which may retard very seriously the complete administration of the provisions of the Mental Health Act.

An excellent relationship exists between the Mental Welfare Officers and the staff of the Deva Hospital. Case conferences are frequently held and the Officers may visit patients in hospital before they are discharged. Such valuable liaison has undoubtedly been a tremendous help to the Local Authority Officers as well as the patients and I would express appreciation of all that has been done.

5. Guardianship. No cases are at present under the Guardianship of the Local Authority. It is apparent that this function will grow as time goes on. The size of the City and closeness of supervision are reflected in the (lack of) need for Guardianship. Under the new Act the Local Health Authority itself may act as Guardian.

6. Ancillary Services. All visiting of patients under the Mental Health Act was taken over in 1960 by the Mental Health Officers. Thus subnormals and severely subnormals, formerly visited at home by Health Visitors, now came under the Mental Health Officers.

In addition, during 1960 a 'Pre-Care' system of visiting was started, by which it was hoped to avoid hospital treatment in border-line cases.

Mentally Ill Patients

The table below details the actions taken under the Mental Health Act by the Officers during the year:—

Informal Admissions		Admissions for Observation (Sec. 25)		Emergency Admissions (Sec. 29)		Treatment Orders (Sec. 26)		No Action		After-Care Visits
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	(Total)
45	103	8	14	16	38	7	6	10	20	1536

The majority of the 'No Action' patients were referred for out-patient treatment.

The total number of patients dealt with was 267.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of patients referred for After-Care, but following conferences at Deva Hospital a new system of referral was inaugurated and the position has greatly improved.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962

	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic			Subnormal			Severely Subnormal			Totals			Grand Total				
	Under 16	16 and over	M. F.	Under 16	16 and over	M. F.	Under 16	16 and over	M. F.	Under 16	16 and over	M. F.	Under 16	16 and over	M. F.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
(a)	Total number	—	24	57	—	—	—	25	12	9	15	4	7	5	3	29	19	14	18	161
(b)	Attending day training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	10	7	8	—	—	—	—	23	10	7	8	48
	Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
(c)	Resident in a residential training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Awaiting residence therein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Resident at L.A. expense in other residential home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Resident at L.A. expense by boarding-out in private house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f)	Receiving home visits and not included under (a) to (c)	—	24	57	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	4	7	5	3	5	8	7	10	111
1. No of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-62:—																				
(a)	In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	5
(b)	Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(c)	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	3	1	—	7
2. No. of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) during 1962:—																				
(a)	To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	2	—	1	5
(b)	To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	2	—	1	5

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH
AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962**

REFERRED BY	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic			Subnormal			Severely Subnormal			Totals			Grand Total			
	Under 16 over			Under 16 over			Under 16 over			Under 16 over			Under 16 over						
	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.				
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21)																			
(a) General practitioners	—	—	36	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	92	128
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	1	11	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	37	49
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	23
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	3	—	—	6
(e) Police and courts	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	17
(f) Other sources	—	—	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19	28
(g) Total	—	1	75	168	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	4	76	168	251

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No cases were compulsorily removed during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

(1) Residential Nurseries

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the children in Kingston House (Children's Department) on admission, discharge and special occasions.

(2) Superannuation Examinations

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment, (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes, (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme.

In the case of Staff associated with school children, the examinations have included X-Ray of chest (usually done at the Mass Radiography Unit) and for teachers in the Education Department, full reports on Forms 4 R.T.C. and 28 R.Q. were made.

The number of examinations in the year was 456 and for comparison with previous years:—

1955: 431 1956: 484 1957: 465 1958: 423 1959: 407 1960: 352 1961: 331

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main Disposal Works is at Sealand Road, where, after screening, sedimentation, use of filters and land purification, the effluent discharges into the Dee. A small works in the same locality is mainly for the low-lying areas of Lache and Saltney.

Work is proceeding according to plan on the reconstruction of the Disposal Works at Sealand Road, which will involve the ultimate closing of the small works at Bumpers Lane in order to improve the quality of the discharge to the tidal portion of the river. These works are due for completion in 1967.

Occasional flooding due to overcharging of sewers is occurring in various parts of the City, particularly in the Saltney and Brook Lane districts. The first stage of the scheme for relieving the Saltney area is already with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval and loan sanction is awaited. Approval to this scheme has been delayed owing to difficulties which have arisen over purchase of the necessary land from the Transport Commission, but it is hoped that this will be resolved in the near future.

Investigations are proceeding into the problem of relieving the flooding which occurs in the Brook Lane area and provision has been made in the Capital Estimates for the financial year 1964/65 for a start on this work.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply provided by the Chester Waterworks Company is examined each month for chemical content and each fortnight for bacterial content.

No dwelling house in the City is supplied by standpipe and all houses have a piped supply.

There has been no limitation of the domestic supply during 1962 and, as shown from the Tables, there was no evidence of chemical or bacterial pollution, nor of any other form of contamination.

The greenish tinge on glasses in which the water has been standing for some time is usually due to unicellular plant life or algae which themselves are harmless.

Fluoridation

A special analysis of the City's Water Supply showed that in October, 1960, it contained 0.17 parts per million of fluoride.

Considerable discussion on the pro's and con's of Fluoridation has gone on since then. The advice of the Medical Officer of Health has been asked and given quite clearly on the subject of fluoridation and it must be recalled that the habit of eating sweets in between meals, together with lack of brushing, is a very potent cause of dental decay. A Report will be made in the 1963 Annual Report on this subject.

Bacteriological Examination

The supply was examined on the following dates and found to be satisfactory:—

3rd and 17th January.	4th and 18th July.
7th and 21st February.	15th and 29th August.
21st March.	5th and 19th September.
18th April.	3rd and 16th October.
9th, 11th and 23rd May.	7th and 21st November.
6th and 20th June.	3rd and 17th December.

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water (before treatment) showed the presence of pollution common to river water.

WATER

The City water supply is drawn from the River Dee and supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity and adequacy of supply have been maintained during the year, the water being graded 'Class I'. No dwelling house within the City is supplied by Standpipe.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month, and the following table gives the result of these analyses, which are shown in parts per million of water.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY

Parts per Million	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solids	228.0	132.0	272.0	120.0	230.0	300.0	381.0	221.0	132.0		147.0	142.0
Nitrogen as free and Saline Ammonia	0.6	0.04	0.105	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04		0.04	0.045
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.015	0.015	0.04	0.045	0.015		0.00	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	§	Nil	†	§	‡	°	*	*	Nil		†	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.25	0.5	1.75	1.0	1.0	5.0	1.75	0.5	0.5		0.5	1.0
Chlorides as Cl.	27.0	22.0	38.0	19.0	24.0	46.0	70.0	35.0	24.0		29.0	29.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 27°C.	1.25	0.3	1.2	0.08	1.0	0.98	1.05	1.47	1.09		1.16	0.5
Total Hardness	98.0	70.0	138.0	67.0	104.0	148.0	188.0	107.0	52.0		78.0	79.0
Temporary Hardness	62.0	42.0	90.0	38.0	76.0	108.0	120.0	72.0	32.0		50.0	50.0
Permanent Hardness	36.0	28.0	48.0	29.0	28.0	40.0	68.0	35.0	20.0		28.0	29.0
Alkalinity	62.0	42.0	90.0	38.0	76.0	108.0	120.0	72.0	32.0		50.0	50.0
Free Chlorine	0.07	0.1	0.06	Nil	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.05		0.06	0.125
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Potassium as K	0.4	1.5	5.0	1.9	4.0	3.2	4.4	2.6	1.0		16.0	2.2
Anionic Synthetic Detergents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Cyanides and Thiocyanates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Reaction, pH.	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.5	7.4	7.25	6.65	7.4	6.7		6.5	7.05

§—Negative.

†—Trace.

‡—Slight Trace.

°—Fair Trace.

*—Mod. Trace.

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report 1962

INSPECTION OF AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints received—Dwellings	...	...	...	...	710
Complaints received—Other Premises	...	...	...	...	223
Visits in respect of Complaints—Dwellings	...	...	...	...	881
Visits in respect of Complaints—Other Premises	...	...	...	...	327

VISITS TO PREMISES REGARDING:—

	First	Inspections Sbsqnt.	Total
(a) Notifiable Diseases	66	77	143
(b) Defects and Repairs	734	1529	2263
(c) Certificates of Disrepair, etc.	4	6	10
(d) Overcrowding	3	2	5
(e) Prospective Corporation Tenants	47	5	52
(f) Vermin	108	72	180
(g) Dustbins	25	18	43
(h) Other Purposes	166	165	331
Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas:—			
(a) Inspections	...	...	191
(b) Other Visits	...	...	625
Individual Unfit Houses:—			
(a) Inspections	...	...	53
(b) Other Visits	...	...	57
Houses in Multiple Occupation:—			
(a) Inspections	...	...	22
(b) Other Visits	...	...	5
Factories, visits	...	...	269
Shops Act, 1950:—			
(a) Inspections	...	...	25
(b) Other Visits	...	...	27
Offices:—			
(a) Inspections	...	...	21
(b) Other Visits	...	...	74
Schools, inspections	...	...	9
Atmospheric Pollution, visits to measuring instruments	...	...	513
Smoke Nuisances:—			
(a) Complaints	...	...	15
(b) Visits	...	...	35

Smoke Emissions:—

(a) Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(c) Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

Noise Nuisances:—

(a) Initial Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) Re-Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

Cinemas and Theatre, inspections	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive Trades, inspections	...	...	...	...	13
Tents, Vans and Sheds, inspections	...	...	...	...	38
Rag Flock Premises, inspections	...	...	...	...	2
Pet Animal Shops, inspections	...	...	...	...	33
Brooks and Streams, inspections	...	...	...	...	108
Open Ground and Common Passages, inspections	...	...	...	...	100
Rats and Mice Destruction, visits	...	...	...	...	4119

Drainage Work:—

(a) No. of Premises involved	...	...	...	...	...	560
(b) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1078
(c) Tests applied	...	...	...	...	...	377
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9
Premises disinfested for vermin	...	...	...	...	...	114
Prospective Corporation Tenants' Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	28

FOOD HYGIENE, ETC.

Inspections of:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots			...	...	...	...	...	20
Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dairies, Milk Distributors' Premises			...	...	...	...	...	49
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fish and Chip Shops		...	...	...	...	...	...	12
General Provision Shops			...	...	...	...	...	67
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hotels (Catering)		...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Licensed Premises		...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Mobile Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Restaurants and Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sweets and Ice Cream Premises			...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

Meat and Food Inspections:—

Visits to Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	1138
Visits to Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	319

Food Poisoning and Other Enteric Diseases:—

Initial Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	21
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	80

ADMINISTRATION:—

(a) Number of letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	1820
(b) Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	210
(c) Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	70
(d) Legal Proceedings in default	...	...	...	...	...	5

The majority of nuisances and contraventions are remedied by informal action and the co-operation of those concerned.

SECTION 93 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Legal Proceedings

In two cases Nuisance Orders were made for work to be carried out by the owners with payments of costs, and the Nuisance Orders were complied with.

In three cases the summonses were withdrawn on completion of the work.

HOUSING

During the year the following houses were dealt with under the Housing Act, 1957.

(1) 57 individually unfit dwellings were closed or demolished by action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Act.

(a) Closed by Undertaking

120, Tarvin Road	118, Boughton
8, St. Martin's Ash	9, Earl's Villas
6, St. Martin's Ash	6, Lee Street
21, Duke Street	Woodlands House, Tarvin Road
19, Duke Street	43, Queen Street
15, Duke Street	25, Queen Street
13, Duke Street	6, Paradise Row
2, Steam Mill Street	3, St. John's Terrace,
41, Russell Street	Louise Street
31, Russell Street	2, St. John's Terrace,
29, Russell Street	Louise Street
Boughton Lodge Cottage,	1, St. John's Terrace,
Filkins Lane	Louise Street
93, Boughton	Flat over 30, Handbridge
85, Boughton	8, Wavertree Road, Blacon

- 2, Gas Cottages, Cuppin Street
2, Salmons Place,
Watergate Street Row
Outbuilding at rear of 32, Hoole
Road
70, Christleton Road
49, Christleton Road
23, St. Anne Street

(b) Closing Orders

- 28, St. Anne Street

(c) Demolition Order

- 3, Tower Wharf
5, Tower Wharf
7, Tower Wharf
9, Tower Wharf

(d) **Local Authority Owned Houses Certified Unfit by Medical Officer of Health**

- 49, Linenhall Street
51, Linenhall Street
89, George Street

(2) Undertakings have been accepted, Closing Orders made and Certificates of Unfitness given by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of 64 houses during 1962. Some of these houses were still occupied at the end of the year and some are included in the above lists.

SLUM CLEARANCE

The following areas have been represented and/or confirmed during 1962:—

(a) Areas Represented but not Confirmed							No. of Houses
Northgate Mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walmoor Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Francis Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Cathrall's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
							<hr/> 170
(b) Areas Represented and Confirmed							
New Crane Street, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
New Crane Street, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
							<hr/> 43
(c) Areas Represented in 1961 and Confirmed in 1962:—							
Milton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Crane Street, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Crane Street, No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							<hr/> 128

RENT ACT, 1957

Five investigations of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation, etc., under the above Act, were carried out during 1962.

CLEAN AIR

During the year, seven notifications and applications for prior approval for the alteration or installation of industrial furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were received and approved by the Council.

Inspections of industrial boiler plants were continued and 29 smoke observations were carried out. Fifteen complaints of smoke nuisances were investigated, the majority of which were due to the burning of refuse unsatisfactorily. Two complaints of excessive dark smoke emissions were also investigated and found to be due mainly to the use of incorrect firing methods or unsuitable fuel.

All these complaints were dealt with satisfactorily by informal action.

Five complaints of offensive smells and fumes alleged to be from the Leadworks were received and were referred to the Works Manager and to H.M. Inspector of Alkali, etc., Works.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

On the instructions of the Council a third volumetric instrument was installed at Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road, for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

For the purposes of the National Survey of Air Pollution, in which the Council agreed to take part, and to enable future comparisons to be made of similar types of areas in different cities and towns, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research required that the three instruments at Chester be sited in the following types of areas:—

(a)—A Commercial District.

The instrument at St. Martin's House is suitably sited.

(b)—A Residential District with a high population density.

The instrument at The Elms satisfies this requirement.

(c)—A Residential District with a low population density.

The site at Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road, was approved and readings commenced here in January, 1962.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

The Monthly Average is the mean of the daily figures for that period

(a)—Smoke Concentrations
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE											
221	198	219	152	86	41	63	46	89	133	282	253
THE ELMS, HOOLE ROAD											
310	250	303	196	133	69	84	78	129	221	382	323
BLACON INFANTS' SCHOOL, CARLISLE ROAD											
155	139	171	118	69	28	62	36	69	125	151	215

(b)—Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE											
203	194	198	166	102	69	84	71	96	113	220	187
THE ELMS, HOOLE ROAD											
198	179	212	150	95	65	86	67	105	139	246	251
BLACON INFANTS' SCHOOL, CARLISLE ROAD											
76	125	126	94	55	31	56	34	59	87	101	174

ANNUAL AVERAGES

The Annual Average is the mean of the Monthly Averages for that period

				Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
				1961	1962	1961	1962
St. Martin's House	...	...	...	142.0	148.6	149.4	141.9
The Elms, Hoole Road	...	...	...	214.8	206.5	167.3	149.4
Blacon Infants School, Carlisle Road	...	...	...	—*	111.5	—*	84.8

*—Readings Commenced 1st January, 1962.

The highest reading of smoke concentration during the year was recorded at The Elms, Hoole Road, for the 24-hour period ending 28th December, 1962, when a reading of 1,136 microgrammes per cubic metre was obtained. The reading for this period at St. Martin's House of 968 microgrammes per cubic metre was also the highest for that instrument.

These high readings corresponded with a period of severe frosty foggy weather with little wind.

The lowest reading of smoke concentration during the year was recorded at Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road, for the 24-hour period ending 20th July, when a reading of 10 microgrammes per cubic metre was obtained. The corresponding figure for The Elms for that period was 22 microgrammes per cubic metre. The weather records over this period show strong winds.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—SECTION 16

The following premises in the City are registered for:—

	Premises	Number of Inspections
(a) The sale, manufacture for sale, or storage of ice cream intended for sale	224	103
(b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	43	55

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Lectures and demonstrations have been given to staffs of food premises and various organisations on the principles of food hygiene and the potential dangers due to the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene.

The recording and detailed inspections of food premises were continued during the year.

On initial inspection, the premises were classified according to (a) suitability of premises, (b) type and condition of equipment, (c) methods employed and (d) general standards of hygiene.

Initial inspections for this purpose numbered 105 and re-inspections 284.

Where necessary, the attention of proprietors and management was called by interview and letter to defects, etc., requesting co-operation in order to improve the grading classification of these premises.

Such co-operation is usually given willingly, resulting in a marked improvement in the standard without need for statutory action.

The work carried out related to:—

- (i) Repairs to walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, etc.
- (ii) Painting of walls, ceilings and woodwork.
- (iii) Provision of adequate ventilation and lighting.
- (iv) Removal of refuse, etc., and regular cleaning of premises.
- (v) Personal cleanliness, provision of overalls, etc.
- (vi) Provision of wash basins, sinks, hot and cold water supply, soap and clean towels.

(vii) Provision of food storage accommodation and refrigerators.

(viii) Provision of sanitary accommodation.

The following table shows the classification of food premises inspected and re-inspected to the end of 1962 since the commencement of the grading scheme:—

	Classification on First Inspection	Classification of same premises at end of 1962
Excellent	71	84
Good	383	440
Fair	242	234
Poor	90	35
Bad	10	3
TOTALS	796	796

NOTE.—‘Excellent’ means first class in all respects, ‘Good’ means minor defects only, ‘Fair’ means small defects in structure, equipment or methods, ‘Poor’ means below standard generally and ‘Bad’ means very unsatisfactory.

The three premises classified ‘Bad’ are in the Public Market and will be dealt with during the proposed redevelopment of the Market.

The following is a list of the food premises in the City, classified by the main type of food business carried on:—

Type	Number	Type	Number
Bakehouses	10	Kiosks	8
Butchers	55	Licensed Premises	170
Cake Shops	17	Meat Depots	3
Canteens	44	Milk Bars	6
Cheese Factors	1	Mobile Shops	42
Cooked Meat Shops	4	In Public Market	40
Dairies	3	Restaurants and Cafés	51
Fried Fish Shops	24	Slaughterhouses	1
Grocers and Provisions	100	Sweet Shops	62
General Stores	50	Sweet Manufacturers	3
Greengrocers	45	Warehouses	2
Hotels	23	Dish Washing Premises	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	8	Wet Fish Shops	15
Ice Cream Vendors	6	Wholesale Grocers	2

LICENSED PREMISES

One hundred and sixty-six visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices. The premises were also inspected regarding their compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Again a number of premises have been refitted and modernised and the generally high standard of hygiene in licensed premises has been maintained. No complaints have been received during the year.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING & OTHER ENTERIC DISEASES

The Public Health Inspectors made 101 investigations and re-visits to suspected cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and collected 157 specimens for bacteriological examination in connection with these cases.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following tables show (1) the samples submitted during the year to the Public Analyst (Messrs. Ruddock and Sherratt) at the Laboratory, Goss Street, and later at Watergate Street, Chester, and (2) the Administrative action taken in respect of samples certified to be not genuine.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

TABLE I. ANALYSES

ARTICLE	Number Examined			Number Not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	21	46	67	1	—	1
Apples	—	3	3	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horlicks	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	2	2	—	—	—
Butter	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sweets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	3	3	—	—	—
Onions	—	1	1	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grapefruit Squash	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cranberry Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cockles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Porridge	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dressed Crab	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmite	—	1	1	—	—	—
Table Creams	—	1	1	—	—	—
Puff Cracknels	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Lamb Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Suet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Corned Beef	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prunes	—	1	1	—	1	1
Lemon Barley Cordial ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ribena	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Raspberries	—	1	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lettuce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cauliflower	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dripping	—	1	1	—	—	—

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

TABLE I. ANALYSES—Continued

ARTICLE	Number Examined			Number Not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Honey Choc	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jiffi-Jelly	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grapes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chopped Ham with Pork ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	4	4	—	—	—
Canned Peas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pickled Beetroot	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon Spread	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	10	10	—	—	—
Pastry	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beef Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peeled Shrimps	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	—	—
Orange Drink	—	1	1	—	—	—
Essence of Rennet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Frogs' Legs	—	1	1	—	—	—
Celery Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horseradish & Beetroot Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paté de Foie Truffé	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Red Pickled Paprika	—	1	1	—	—	—
Burgundy Snails	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cooking Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Noodles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salami	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mince Meat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prunes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dates	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Frankfurters	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweet Mix Pickles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Novelty Chocolates	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky	—	2	2	—	—	—
Bottled Beer	—	2	2	—	—	—
Stout	—	1	1	—	—	—
Babycham	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger Beer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Juice Cocktail ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	23	149	172	1	1	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

TABLE II.

Table showing administrative action in respect of samples certified to be not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Results of Analyses	Action taken and Remarks
Formal 84	Guernsey Milk (Farm bottled)	<p>A sample of Channel Island Milk deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 10.0 per cent. and containing the parts as under:—</p> <p>Milk-fat 3.6 per cent. w/w. Solids-not-fat 9.1 per cent. w/w.</p>	<p>A warning letter was sent to the producer. A subsequent 'in course of delivery' sample of Guernsey Milk, No. 85 (corresponding to Sample No. 84), showed:—</p> <p>Fat content 4.0 per cent. w/w. Solids-not-fat 9.2 per cent. w/w. being a sample of genuine Guernsey Milk.</p>
Informal 148	Prunes	<p>A sample of prunes containing a non-permitted preservative, i.e., sorbic acid, to the extent given below:—</p> <p>Sorbic Acid—parts per million: 120.</p> <p>Under the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962, the only preservative permitted in dried fruit (including prunes) is sulphur dioxide.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The importers were informed of the result of the analysis. 2. The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was drawn to the matter, with particular reference to Regulation 8(5)(a) of the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Part III of these Regulations requires the registration of persons carrying on the trade of Milk Distributor, at or from premises within the City and of premises which are used as dairies (not being Dairy Farms).

The following are premises from which milk is sold within the City:—

Premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Distributors with premises in the City	...	...	...	...	...	88
TOTAL						91

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

Three Dealers' (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences have been issued during the year for the five-year period ending 31st December, 1965, for the sale of tuberculin tested and/or pasteurised milk within the City.

MILK

Chemical Analysis

Total Samples Analysed	...	...	...	...	...	67
Number certified 'not genuine'	...	...	...	...	...	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Results of the various tests applied to 207 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation		No. of Samples	Test Applied	Number	
				Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	...	34	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	34	—
				33	1
T.T.	...	99	Methylene Blue	88	11
T.T. Pasteurised		47	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	47	—
				46	1
Channel Island Pasteurised		2	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	2	—
				2	—
Sterilized	...	25	Turbidity	25	—

NOTES:—

(a) The 'Phosphatase Test' assesses the efficiency of pasteurisation.

(b) The 'Methylene Blue Test' assesses keeping quality and cleanliness.

The attention of the Producers and where applicable the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was called to the unsatisfactory samples. Subsequent samples passed the appropriate tests.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

(a) For Tuberculosis

Twenty-two samples of T.T. Milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester, for examination for the presence of tuberculosis of bovine origin.

All were certified to be negative.

(b) For Brucella Abortus

No of Samples Examined	Ring Test		Results	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	G.P.I. Negative
22 (T.T. Milk)	8	14	4	4

The eight Ring Test Positive results occurred in four separate dairy herds. Guinea Pig Inoculations and Culture Tests are carried out when samples are found to be Ring Test Positive, in order to confirm the the presence or otherwise of the brucella.

ICE CREAM

Chemical Analysis

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, provide that 'ice cream' shall contain not less than 5 per cent. fat and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat or, if containing fruit, fruit pulp or purée the total milk solids other than fat shall not be less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

'Dairy ice cream', 'dairy cream ice' or 'cream ice' shall be of the same standard except that the 5 per cent. fat must be milk fat. Standards are also given for milk ice ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk fat and 7 per cent. milk solids other than fat) and 'parev' or 'kosher' ice cream (10 per cent. fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk).

The fat content of the ten samples analysed is shown in the following table:—

FAT CONTENT PER CENT.

Standard 5 per cent	5 and under 6	6 and under 7	7 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and under 11	11 and under 12	12 and over
Number of Samples	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2

The samples also satisfied the tests for milk solids and were reported to be genuine.

Bacteriological Samples

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

During the year 32 samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Chester.

The following table sets out the results:—

	Number of Samples
Grade 1—Satisfactory	23
Grade 2—Satisfactory	5
Grade 3—Unsatisfactory	1
Grade 4—Unsatisfactory	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	32
	<hr/>

Subsequent samples taken following the Grade Three and Four samples were reported to be satisfactory. No further action was necessary in these cases.

All premises and equipment where ice cream was manufactured, stored or sold were regularly inspected and found to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Ten renewal licences were issued to Slaughtermen during the year.

Slaughtering in the City has been carried out at the Public Abattoir.

There are no private slaughterhouses.

Animals slaughtered during 1962:—

Cattle	3029
Calves	341
Sheep	14544
Pigs	2176
	<hr/>
TOTAL	20090
	<hr/>

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Meat marking is carried out at the Abattoir where a Meat Inspector is on duty whilst slaughtering is in progress.

Ante-mortem inspections are made of all animals and notes taken of any abnormalities which might assist in the subsequent post-mortem examinations carried out on every animal slaughtered.

The weight of food condemned during the year amounted to:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Offals	7	1	1	22
Other Foods	6	14	3	25
TOTAL	13	16	1	19

All condemned meat and offal was removed by an authorised processor in a closed and locked vehicle in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

TABLE I.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3018	11	341	14544	2176
Number inspected	3018	11	341	14544	2176
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis					
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	1	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	794	—	—	4354	791
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticercus Bovis	26.31	—	—	29.98	36.49
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	—	—	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.09	—	—	—	1.75
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	60	—	—	1	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	60	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Sixty cases were discovered during the year, being 1.98 per cent. of the total number of cattle slaughtered.

The following table shows the number of animals affected for a period of ten years.

YEAR							NUMBER OF CASES
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
TOTAL							517

All the affected carcasses were placed into cold storage in accordance with Memo 3/Meat.

TABLE II.
UNSOUND FOOD
Meat Condemned at Public Abattoir

				lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
BEEF					
2 quarters	...	...	...	258	Contusion
1 quarter	...	...	...	115	Decomposition
PORK					
2 whole carcasses and offal	...		...	155	Oedema
1 whole carcass and offal	...		...	115	Moribund
MUTTON AND LAMB					
1 whole carcass and offal	...		...	25	Oedema and Emaciation
VISCERA	...	...	...	15174	Localised Tuberculosis, Parasitic and other conditions

UN SOUND FOOD—Contd.

Article	lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
MISCELLANEOUS		
4,212 tins of Fish, Meat, Soup, Vegetables, etc.	10093	Pierced, Blown, etc.
97 tins of Condensed Milk and Evaporated Milk	70	Pierced, Blown, etc.
Tinned Ham	3001	Decomposition
Gammon Ham	113	Decomposition
Imported Lamb	33	Decomposition
Imported Lambs Livers	120	Decomposition
Ox Kidneys (imported)	660	Decomposition
Pork (imported)	70	Decomposition
Turkey	13	Decomposition
Bacon	246	Decomposition
Sausages	127	Decomposition
Black Puddings	20	Decomposition
Meat Pies	20	Decomposition
Various Frozen Foods	213	Decomposition
Cheese	48	Mould and Rancidity
Dried Milk	14	Contamination
Sugar	57	Contamination
Cakes and Confectionery	25	Damaged in Transit
Coconut	14	Decomposition

FISH

Haddock	14	Decomposition
Halibut	8	Decomposition
Cod Fillets	35	Decomposition
Herring	14	Decomposition
Kippers	14	Decomposition
Smoked Fillets	14	Decomposition
Fish Cakes	61	Decomposition

RODENT CONTROL

Corporation sewers, surface properties and private houses are treated free of charge whereas costs are re-imbursed by the occupier when commercial and industrial premises are treated.

Rodent Control in Corporation sewers has continued, two 'maintenance' and one 'test bait' treatments being carried out during the year.

The results of these treatments are shown in the following tables:—

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 1/1962. 19th February to 27th March, 1962.

Manholes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison taken				Rats destroyed
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
445	112	73	59	201	86	88	54	217	—	20	155	270	358

Bait base:— Bread Mash and Poison—Arsenic—10 per cent.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment No. 2/1962. 3rd September to 5th October, 1962.

Manholes treated	Prebait takes (1)				Prebait takes (2)				Poison taken				Rats Destroyed
	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	C.	G.	S.	N.	
434	83	54	36	261	60	65	26	283	—	13	109	312	370

Bait Base:— Sausage Rusk and Poison—Zinc Phosphide.

C—Complete take G—Good take S—Small take N—No take

Sewer Test Baiting 25th June to 12th July, 1962.

No. of Manholes tested	Result			
187	Complete 6	Good —	Partial —	No take 181

Test baiting with damp sausage rusk was applied in the areas of the City having modern piped sewers, as from practical experience the old sewers of the City are known to be rat infested.

There is little doubt that effective treatment of the sewers reduces the complaints from surface properties. In built-up areas such infestations are usually traced to defective drains and the complaints are remedied following repairs.

The sewers are the main source of infestation in the City. The refuse tip, sewage works and land adjoining are kept under close routine observation and received six treatments during the year.

Due to the proximity of the tip to a Corporation Housing Estate it is treated regularly and frequently throughout the year, although controlled tipping methods used at Saltney have greatly helped in keeping rat infestation here to a minimum.

The rodent staff (one Foreman and two Operatives) are engaged for a total of approximately four months annually in the treatment of sewers, sewage works and the refuse tip alone.

Four thousand one hundred and nineteen visits were made by this staff and Public Health Inspectors to surface infestations during the year.

Estimated total of vermin destroyed: Rats—3715; Mice—1966.

The result of searches, complaints and the services to premises in the City is shown in the following table:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY	NON-AGRICULTURAL			AGRI- CULT- URAL
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All Other (including Business Premises)	
I.—Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	128	18868	3091	17
II.—Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification ...	41	282	71	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—				
Common Rat—Major ...	2	—	2	1
Common Rat—Minor ...	22	217	24	2
Ship Rat—Major ...	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat—Minor ...	—	—	—	—
House Mouse—Major ...	11	32	7	—
House Mouse—Minor ...	3	33	27	—
III.—Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ...	24	271	128	4
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—				
Common Rat—Major ...	4	—	—	—
Common Rat—Minor ...	6	185	1	1
Ship Rat—Major ...	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat—Minor ...	—	—	—	—
House Mouse—Major ...	—	6	—	—
House Mouse—Minor ...	—	5	1	—
IV.—Total number of properties otherwise inspected ...	8	19	5	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—				
Common Rat—Major ...	—	—	1	—
Common Rat—Minor ...	4	9	—	—
Ship Rat—Major ...	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat—Minor ...	—	—	—	—
House Mouse—Major ...	—	—	1	—
House Mouse—Minor ...	—	2	2	—
V.—Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections ...	328	3435	343	13
VI.—Number of infested properties in Sections II, III and IV treated by Local Authority ...	42	489	63	1
VII.—Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments ...	52	502	69	2
VIII.—Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—
IX.—Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—
X.—Legal Proceedings ...	—	—	—	—
XI.—Number of 'Block' Control Schemes carried out ...	—	—	49	—

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to ensure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles or other articles which are stuffed or lined.

It requires the registration of premises where filling materials are used for upholstering, stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, or baby carriages, but unfortunately, excludes premises where these articles are re-made or reconditioned.

One factory is registered under the Act and was visited twice during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Act regulates premises on, and conditions under which, pets are housed and sold.

Seven premises were licensed under the Act and 33 re-inspections made during the year. All the premises complied with the terms of their licences.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the City.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The Act enables Local Authorities to deal with nuisance from noise and vibration as a statutory nuisance in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936, and came into operation on 27th November, 1960.

Eight complaints of noise nuisances were received during the year and it was possible to deal with seven of them satisfactorily by informal action. In the case of the remaining complaint, concerning industrial noise, it was found that the noise did not constitute a statutory nuisance.

The nuisances dealt with arose from:—

(a) Noise caused during day-time and occasionally throughout the night by hammering, grinding and the noisy handling of metal components at a large factory. Sound insulation of part of the factory and other measures calculated to reduce the noise are at present being carried out.

(b) Noise from a factory caused by a pneumatic power hammer used in the repair of diesel oil tanks. This work is now carried out in a specially designed sound-proof compartment, the use of which has proved successful in abating the nuisance from this source.

(c) Noise caused by the 'revving' of motor cycle engines during evenings and week-ends at a small factory. Upon request the owner agreed to restrict this type of work to normal hours and no further complaints were received.

(d) Noise from a factory caused by the repair of agricultural machinery and the 'revving' of engines until late at night during the harvest period. Upon request the management agreed to limit the hours of overtime worked during the busy period of the year and this arrangement was acceptable to the complainants.

(e) Noise caused by pile-driving during works of Engineering Construction. As it was not practicable to sound-proof the pile-driver or to screen the site, the work was accelerated to reduce the duration of nuisance to a minimum.

(f) Noise from a diesel generator which powered an electric pump used for the drainage of a building site. The removal of the generator to a more suitable position and the construction of screening helped to reduce the nuisance until the work was completed.

(g) Noise late at night from a ballroom following the installation of two ventilators. The ventilators were re-designed and lined with a sound absorbent material, and the nuisance was abated.

LECTURES

During the year, lectures on various aspects of Environmental Hygiene were given to a number of organisations, students and nurses.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1962.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	26	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	274	232	44	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	11	—	—
TOTAL	308	269	46	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	46	14	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	5	—	—
TOTAL	46	15	5	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110	SECTION 111
(1)	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)
	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)
		Notices served (6)
		Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel—Making, etc. ...	3	— — — — —

